

46 BC

Octavian served under Julius Caesar in the Spanish expedition of 46 BC.

He was designated to take senior military command in Caesar's projected expedition of 44 BC, although only 18 yrs old.

46 BC

At Battle of THAPSUS Caesar defeated the Pompeians. Cato the younger, spokesman of the senatorial Conservatives committed suicide. Some of the Pompeians escaped to Spain.

Caesar returned to Rome till 45 BC.

Spring of 46 BC

In spring of 46 BC, after the Battle of TITAPUS, Caesar was PRAEFECTUS MORUM which gave him censorial powers for three years. He was also elector for 10 years.

He was also elected Consul for 45 BC.

C. 46 BC

DURANT

Indome

Travel by public stagecoach averaged
some sixty miles a day.
Caesar once rode by coachage
800 miles in 8 days.

46B C

third consulate for Julius Caesar

Apr. 6, 46 BC

Caesar defeated the Pompeians
in a sweeping victory
at Thapsus.

Cato, unable to defend
Utica, committed suicide

April 6, 46BC

DURANT

AT THAPSUS, Caesar met the combined forces of METELLUS SCIPIO, CATO, LABIENUS, and JUBA I, the Numidian King. Again he lost the first encounter; again he re-formed his lines, attacked, and won. His blood-crazed soldiers, blaming his clemency at PHARSALUS for having to fight this second battle, slaughtered 10,000 of the 80,000 Pompeians, giving no quarter; those did

not propose to meet these men again. JUBA
committed suicide; Scipio fled and died
in an engagement at sea; Cato with a small
division escaped to Utica. When the officers
wished to defend the city against Caesar,
CATO persuaded them that it was impossible.
He provided funds for those who planned flight;
but advised his son to submit to Caesar. CATO
committed suicide

46BC

DURANT

Cassius raised funds by confiscating & selling the property of rebel aristocrats. He suddenly appeared among his rebellious legions, called them together, and quietly told them that they were released from service and might go to their homes; he added that he would make up all arrears to them when he had triumphed in Africa "WITH OTHER SOLDIERS." Says APPIAN, "AT this expression some seized

upon them all, that they were abandoning
their commander in this moment when
enemies surrounded him on every side...
They cried out that they repented of their
revolt, and besought him to keep them
in his service. He yielded with charming
reluctance, and sailed with them for
AFRICA

June 46 BC

Caesar returned to Rome from Africa

After celebrating his victories in triumphs, he flung himself into the work of legislation.

He began the reformation of the Calendar to place it on a scientific basis.

Soon - there was a dangerous

revolt in Spain headed by Ponce's
sons.

40BC

There were 7 M Jews in
the Roman Empire

.. page 10, 46BC

Caesar vanquished Scipio
at Thapsus in North Africa.
After - he celebrated four triumphs
in one month (at intervals
of a few days

46BC

Vercingetorix died in
Rome after Caesar's triumph.

46 BC

Caesar was appointed prefect of morals.